United Nations S/2003/889

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 5 September 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 6 August 2002 in which I proposed, and the Security Council subsequently approved (S/2002/929), the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) for a period of one year, from 1 January to 31 December 2003.

Following consultations with the Government of the Central African Republic, during which the authorities requested the renewal of BONUCA's mandate, I wish to propose an extension for an additional year, until 31 December 2004. This extension would enable the Office to continue to support the Government's efforts to restore constitutional legality through national dialogue and to strengthen national capacities for the promotion of the rule of law during the transitional period leading up to the general elections, which are expected to take place before the end of 2004.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-51355 (E) 150903

United Nations S/2003/890

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 September 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, as requested, your letter dated 5 September 2003 (S/2003/889), concerning your proposal to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA), which expires on 31 December 2003, for an additional year, until 31 December 2004, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the proposal contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Emyr Jones **Parry**
President of the Security Council

03-51361 (E) 150903

United Nations S/2003/891

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 September 2003

Original: English

Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002, 1403 (2002) of 4 April 2002, 1405 (2002) of 19 April 2002 and 1435 (2002) of 24 September 2002,

Reiterating its grave concern at the tragic and violent events that have taken place since September 2000 throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Israel and the recent dangerous deterioration of the situation, including the escalation in extrajudicial executions and suicide bombing attacks, all of which have caused enormous suffering and many innocent victims,

Reaffirming the illegality of the deportation of any Palestinian by Israel, the occupying Power, and affirming its opposition to any such deportation,

Reiterating also the need for respect in all circumstances of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

1. *Reiterates* its demands for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terrorism, provocation, incitement and destruction;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, desist from any act of deportation and cease any threat to the safety of the elected President of the Palestinian Authority;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Quartet and calls for increased efforts to ensure the implementation of the road map by the two sides, and *underlines*, in this regard, the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the Quartet in New York;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

03-52152 (E) 160903

United Nations S/2003/892

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following statements issued on 11 September 2003 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex):

(a) Statement to commemorate the anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001;

(b) Statement on the situation in the Middle East.

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marcello **Spatafora**
Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations

03-52288 (E) 180903

Annex to the letter dated 11 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement commemorating the anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

On the second anniversary of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the European Union renews the expression of its deep sorrow and most heartfelt solidarity to the families of the victims and to the Government and people of the United States of America.

The heinous acts of terrorism that caused immense human suffering and huge material damage and losses in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania were perceived by European citizens as brutal attacks on the ideals and principles of freedom and peace, on the institutions of democracy and on their own security and way of life.

The European Union reacted to those tragic events with great determination and with a view to promoting the broadest possible international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. In this effort, the European Union has adopted a wide and significant set of measures and has participated most actively in the activities of the international forums, with particular regard to the United Nations, aimed at preventing and suppressing terrorism. Significant results have been achieved that have led, among other things, to arrests and trials of suspect terrorists, to the disruption of terrorist cells and to the freezing of financial assets and sources of funding.

The European Union has also promoted political dialogue with many countries and regional organizations to raise awareness of the need to adopt appropriate and effective legislative and other measures, both at the domestic and international levels, with the aim of eradicating terrorism, suppressing its sources and channels and financing and removing the conditions and modalities of its recruitment. Pursuing a comprehensive approach, promoting dialogue among cultures and civilizations and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the fight against terrorism are key elements and an integral part of this wide-ranging commitment.

The European Union reaffirms its close solidarity with the United States and all other countries that have been the victims of terrorist acts and is as determined as ever to pursue its internal policies and its strategy of international cooperation designed to defeat terrorism.

The acceding countries Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey and the European Free-Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

Statement on the situation in the Middle East by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

[Original: English]

The European Union expresses its shock and dismay at the two suicide attacks that occurred on 9 September near the Tzrifin Israeli Defence Force base and in Jerusalem, which, once again, caused numerous deaths among Israeli citizens. The European Union extends its condolences to the families of the victims and solidarity to those injured and to the Government of Israel.

The European Union wishes to reaffirm its strongest condemnation of these two terrorist attacks as well as the organizations that planned and executed them. The resurgence of terrorist attacks is claiming an intolerable toll on innocent Israeli citizens, it is obstructing the efforts of the international community to restore peace in the region, and it is damaging the interests of the cause of the Palestinian people.

The European Union thus considers the authors of these acts as enemies of peace and strongly urges the Palestinian Authority to take all necessary concrete measures against those terrorist organizations that are opposed to any political dialogue and undermine all the efforts to restore hope and to bring peace, security and better conditions of life to the region.

It is in this context and in the framework of the global fight against terrorism that the European Union decided, on 5 and 6 September at the informal ministerial meeting of Riva del Garda, to begin procedures leading to the insertion of the political branch of Hamas in the European list of terrorist organizations. The European Union renews the Thessaloniki European Council appeal to all Palestinian organizations to declare an immediate and unconditional ceasefire.

The European Union takes note of the resignation of Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas and wishes to reiterate its support for the efforts of the Palestinian National Authority to relaunch the peace process, in the framework of the Quartet's road map. The European Union calls upon the new Prime Minister, Ahmed Qurei, to continue with determination on the same path and offers its full support.

The European Union urges the two parties to remain strongly committed to the need for an ongoing dialogue and for the implementation of the road map and, in this regard, to take the following measures:

- The Palestinian National Authority: forming a new Government; reorganizing its security forces; re-establishing public order and undertaking visible efforts to dismantle the terrorist organizations; implementing the reforms already started; and organizing free and transparent elections;
- The Israeli Government: withdrawing the army from the autonomous areas; putting an end to targeted killings; relieving the Palestinian people from the roadblocks and other restrictions imposed on them; and freezing all settlement activities and the building of the security wall along a track that jeopardizes a political solution to the conflict.

In order for these measures to be implemented effectively, the European Union reaffirms its commitment and the need for determined and coordinated action by the

international community. The upcoming ministerial meeting of the Quartet will be the appropriate forum in which to assess, as provided for in the road map, the performance of the parties in the implementation of the plan and in order to decide further steps needed to ensure effective and credible monitoring in the field.

The acceding countries Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, the associated countries Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey and the European Free-Trade Association countries Iceland and Liechtenstein members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.

United Nations S/2003/893

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 22 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the Statement of the National Security Council of Georgia issued on 10 September 2003 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-53023 (E) 250903

Annex to the letter dated 22 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the National Security Council of Georgia regarding the United States request for the inclusion of Shamil Basayev in the list of terrorists

By the decision of President Bush (Executive Order # 132240), issued on 8 August 2003, Shamil Basayev, accused of masterminding and implementing a number of terrorist attacks, has been declared as dangerous for the United States and its citizens. Mr. Basayev has assumed responsibility for various terrorist attacks in the territory of the Russian Federation which have claimed hundreds of lives. Therefore, the United States, Great Britain and the Russian Federation requested the United Nations to include Mr. Basayev in the list of dangerous terrorists.

Georgia joins this request and wishes to add, moreover, that Mr. Basayev has been wanted by the law enforcement agencies of Georgia for a number of years for crimes against humanity perpetrated by him in the territory of Abkhazia, Georgia, in 1992-1993. Mr. Basayev was among those mercenaries who took an active part in armed conflict against the government forces of Georgia and carried out severe acts of violence towards the civilian population. During the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, Shamil Basayev held one of the leading positions in the secessionist regime, that of the so-called Defense Minister, and was awarded the "honour" of "Hero of Abkhazia" personally by the leader of the regime, Mr. Ardzinba.

Encouraged by the Abkhaz separatists, in August 1992, in Gudauta, Mr. Basayev founded and managed the activities of the so-called "Armed Forces of the Confederation of Mountainous People", an anti-governmental paramilitary organization made up mainly of foreign mercenaries, citizens of the Russian Federation of Chechen origin. The declared aim of this criminal organization was to assist the Abkhaz separatists to have the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic secede from the territory of Georgia. The organization, under the command of Mr. Basayev, engaged in combat operations against the State forces of Georgia and occupied the city of Gagra, which resulted in the deaths of over 500 civilians. Shamil Basayev was convicted for crimes under part 2 of article 73 (e) of the Criminal Code of Georgia and is being prosecuted. He was declared wanted on 19 July 1996. Currently, the case is pending owing to the ongoing search.

Much like Mr. Basayev, many other hired or volunteer mercenaries went through military training in Abkhazia. They have since employed that experience in Chechnya conflicts. In the past 10 years Georgia, and particularly President Shevardnadze, on numerous occasions has appealed to the international community with the warning that the dangerous tendencies ignited during the conflict in Abkhazia will only create a wave of organized crime and further conflicts in the region. Indeed, the Abkhaz tragedy has had a "boomerang effect".

Georgia condemns international terrorism in all its forms and stands ready to cooperate actively with the relevant authorities of different countries to expose international terrorists and bring them to justice.

Georgia expresses the hope that declaring Shamil Basayev as a dangerous terrorist will serve as a telling example for the inadmissibility of "double standards" in the fight against terrorism and will further underline the dire necessity to address unresolved conflicts, the breeding ground of terrorism.

United Nations S/2003/894

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 10 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 25 April 2003 (S/2003/477).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from Monaco submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52164 (E) 021003 031003

Annex

Note verbale dated 10 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

[Original: French]

The Permanent Mission of the Principality of Monaco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, and has the honour to transmit herewith the second supplementary report of the Government of Monaco (see enclosure).*

* Annexes are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

Enclosure

[Original: French]

Second supplementary report submitted by the Principality of Monaco to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

The Security Council,

...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

...

6. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all the members of the Council, to monitor implementation of this resolution, with the assistance of appropriate expertise, and *calls upon* all States to report to the Committee, no later than 90 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and thereafter according to a timetable to be proposed by the Committee, on the steps they have taken to implement this resolution.

I. Details on measures implemented pursuant to paragraph 1 (d) of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

The CTC would welcome receiving an outline of the relevant provisions of the Bill on Associations and Federations which will require groups certified by the Monegasque authorities to submit a comprehensive annual report on their activities and accounts to the Minister of State.

The Bill currently being finalized by the legal services of the Principality will provide additional assurances that the funds received by associations are not diverted from their stated purposes to terrorist activities.

Thus far, as described in the previous report (S/2002/1418), Act No. 885 of 29 May 1970 concerning financial oversight of private-law bodies receiving State subsidies provides for oversight by the Monegasque authorities of associations, foundations and other private-law bodies in receipt of State subsidies.

The new Act concerning associations and federations provides for administrative certification which, in addition to the declaration submitted to the Minister of State (act by which the association acquires legal personality), operates as a Government sanction for associations or federations that meet certain requirements[1] and are subjected to oversight. The certified associations would be required to report to the Minister of State on their activities by preparing an annual ethical and financial report. There will therefore be a considerably strengthened financial oversight of a larger number of associations.

[1] Such as freedom of opinion and due process; prohibition of any discrimination; observation of the relevant code of conduct; provision of the administrative facilities and technical supervision that their activities require; and compliance with the supervision, health and security requirements applicable to their members' activities. When such requirements are met, certification shall be granted through a ministerial decree issued for a period of three years.

Once the new Act is in force, it would be in the best interests of any associations to seek certification, which will entitle them to considerable public assistance (subsidies, premises and functional facilities). Recipient associations may also invoke their certification status when participating in events organized abroad that fall within their area of interest; moreover, certified bodies may also institute proceedings in court in defence of class action within their sphere of activities without having to prove direct personal injury.

It should be stressed, however, that non-certified associations (which, by reason of the prohibition against Government interference with private enterprise, will not be required to submit an ethical and financial report to the Government) may not (as they may not under the current Act) engage in activities that might give rise to problems with a foreign Government, under penalty of liquidation.

II. Details on measures taken pursuant to subparagraphs 3 (d) and (g) of resolution 1373

The supplementary report states in reply to subparagraphs 3 (d) and (g) that the Government of the Principality is finalizing a draft Sovereign Ordinance concerning:

- *Crimes linked to specific terrorist acts and the provision of more severe penalties for the commission of such crimes; and*
- *The provision by the Principality of Monaco of the broadest possible mutual legal assistance in relation to any inquiry or criminal or extradition procedure.*

The CTC would appreciate receiving an outline of the relevant provisions of the draft Sovereign Ordinance and a progress report on its enactment.

Sovereign Ordinance No. 15.655 of 7 February 2003 concerning implementation of various international treaties on counter-terrorism was published in issue No. 7,586 of 14 February 2003 of the *Journal de Monaco* (the official journal) (see Annex 1). The purpose of this legislation is to make the crimes listed in the counter-terrorism treaties referred to in the Sovereign Ordinance punishable in Monaco as terrorist acts. Indeed, such treaties had hitherto been enforceable in Monaco although no specific implementation legislation, including in criminal matters,[2] had been enacted.

- These penal provisions are covered by article 1 of the Ordinance: its first paragraph specifies the penalties for the violations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 8 and following (10 to 20 years' imprisonment (unless more severe penalties are provided for by other penal provisions) and fines of 18,000 to 90,000 euros, which could be increased five fold).

– Paragraph 1 concerns violations of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;

[2] With the exception of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which was enacted by Sovereign Ordinance No. 15.320 of 8 April 2002 concerning the suppression of terrorist financing. It should be recalled that the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was enacted by Sovereign Ordinance No. 15.088 of 30 October 2001.

- Paragraph 2 concerns violations of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;
- Paragraph 3 concerns violations of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation;
- Paragraph 4 concerns violations of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages;
- Paragraph 5 concerns violations of the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material;
- Paragraph 6 concerns violations of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf;
- Paragraph 7 concerns violations of the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents;
- Paragraph 8 deals more generally with terrorist offences covered by the generic description of terrorism set forth in article 2, paragraph 1 (b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

• Article 3 concerns mutual legal assistance and extradition. These provisions are contained in all the international treaties covered by this Sovereign Ordinance and require the Contracting State, Monaco in this instance, to take the necessary measures to incorporate them into its domestic legislation. Accordingly, the first paragraph of this article stresses that the Principality undertakes to provide the broadest possible legal assistance with respect to any inquiry or criminal or extradition procedure relating to the crimes referred to in article 1.

III. Reports or questionnaires submitted to other organizations

The CTC is aware that Monaco may have covered some or all of the points in the preceding paragraphs in reports or questionnaires submitted to other organizations involved in monitoring international standards. The CTC would be pleased to receive a copy of any such report or questionnaire as part of Monaco's response as well as details of any efforts to implement international best practice, codes and standards which are relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373.

• See Annex 2, the self-evaluation questionnaire concerning the special recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) on the financing of terrorism.

• *N.B.: On 2 August 2003 the Principality of Monaco transmitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) the report it was required to submit under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003). The report provides many details relating to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).*

United Nations S/2003/895

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 September 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Welcoming the increasingly stable security situation in Sierra Leone, while encouraging further progress towards strengthening the capacity of the Sierra Leone Police and armed forces to maintain security and stability independently,

Noting that lasting stability in Sierra Leone will depend on peace in the subregion, especially in Liberia, and emphasizing the importance of cooperation among the countries of the subregion to this end, as well as the need for coordination of United Nations efforts to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the subregion,

Reiterating the importance of the effective consolidation of stability and State authority throughout Sierra Leone, particularly in the diamond fields, the reintegration of ex-combatants, voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and full respect for human rights and the rule of law, paying special attention to the protection of women and children, and stressing continued United Nations support to the Government of Sierra Leone in fulfilling these objectives,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 September 2003 (S/2003/863),

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) shall be extended for a period of six months from 30 September 2003;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States providing troops, civilian police personnel and support elements to UNAMSIL and those who have made commitments to do so;

3. *Commends* UNAMSIL for the progress made to date in the adjustments to its size, composition and deployment, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1436 (2002) and 1492 (2003), and welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to continue with these adjustments, as outlined in paragraph 10 of his report;

03-52546 (E) 190903

4. *Emphasizes* that the development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone, particularly an effective and sustainable police force, army, penal system and independent judiciary, is essential to long-term peace and development, and urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of donors and UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to accelerate the consolidation of civil authority and public services throughout the country, and to continue to strengthen the operational effectiveness and capabilities of the security sector;

5. *Urges* the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to strengthen its control over, and regulation of, diamond mining, including through the High Level Steering Committee, and encourages member States to volunteer candidates for the post of diamond mining police adviser;

6. *Notes* with serious concern the precarious financial situation of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, reiterates its appeal to States to contribute generously to the Court, as requested in the Secretary-General's letter of 18 March 2003, and urges all States to cooperate fully with the Court;

7. *Commends* the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for its work, encourages states to contribute generously to it and welcomes the intention of the Government of Sierra Leone to establish a Human Rights Commission;

8. *Expresses* its strong support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) towards building peace in the subregion, and encourages the Presidents of the Mano River Union member States to resume dialogue and to implement their commitments to building regional peace and security;

9. *Welcomes* the deployment of ECOWAS forces to Liberia, supported by UNAMSIL, reiterates its demand that armed groups in Liberia refrain from illegal incursions into Sierra Leone, and encourages the Sierra Leonean armed forces, together with UNAMSIL, to maintain intensive patrolling of the border with Liberia;

10. *Encourages* the continued support of UNAMSIL, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons;

11. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries and the Government of Sierra Leone, with any additional recommendations;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2003/896

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 21 April 2003 (S/2003/444).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from Peru submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52451 (E) 021003 021003

Annex

Letter dated 12 August 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

[Original: Spanish]

I have the honour to refer to your communication S/AC.40/2002/MS/OC.222 of 4 April 2003, by which you informed us of the priorities which the Committee under your chairmanship has identified in stage A of its programme of work and put forward new questions and observations concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) for the consideration of the Government of Peru.

In response to these inquiries, specifically the first one in the aforementioned communication, I should like to inform you that, by virtue of the decision of the Constitutional Court of 3 January 2003, a copy of which is attached as annex 1, the Government of Peru has taken steps to bring its counter-terrorism legislation into conformity with international human rights standards.

In this decision, the Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional various articles of the following legislation:

- Decree-Law No. 25475, adopted on 5 May 1992, which establishes penalties for the crime of terrorism and procedures for its investigation, pre-trial hearing and trial;
- Decree-Law No. 25659, adopted on 12 August 1992, governing the offence of treason against the nation;
- Decree-Law No. 25708, adopted on 12 September 1992, setting forth rules for proceedings in trials for the offence of treason against the nation;
- Decree-Law No. 25880, adopted on 18 November 1992, governing support for terrorism by teachers; and
- Decree-Law No. 25744, adopted on 21 September 1992, setting forth rules to be applied to police investigation, pre-trial hearing and trial, as well as the enforcement of sentences for crimes of treason against the nation provided for in Decree-Law No. 25659.

The Constitutional Court, in its decision, determined that some of the provisions contained in these norms contravened the Political Constitution of Peru in the following main areas:

- The principle of legality, because of the lack of precision in the categorization of the crime of terrorism and the use of general and broad definitions of it.
- The right to due process, in particular:
- The right to be tried in an ordinary court, since, in terrorism cases, trying civilians in military courts had been permitted, and the defendants had no right whatever to challenge the judges and court officials who participated in the trial.

* Annexes are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

- The right to be brought before a judge without delay, as delays greater than the 15 days provided for in article 2, number 24, subparagraph f, of the Constitution had been tolerated.

- Freedom of information and expression, as the generic and imprecise definition of the offence of expressing support for terrorism constituted a disproportionate and unreasonable restriction of those freedoms.

- The right to a nationality, as cases of expressing support for terrorism committed outside the national territory had been punished by the loss of nationality as a penalty additional to imprisonment.

- Provisions concerning prison sentences, contained in article 139, paragraph 22, of the Constitution, which stipulates that the purpose of a prison sentence is the re-education, rehabilitation and reintegration of the prisoner into society, whereas the crime of terrorism was punishable by life imprisonment, without provision for early release or other commutation in order to avoid an unlimited sentence.

- The right to liberty and integrity of person, as it was concluded that subjecting a prisoner to solitary confinement for a period of a year constituted an unreasonable and disproportionate punishment amounting to cruel and inhuman treatment.

As a result of the decision of the Constitutional Court, the Congress of the Republic delegated to the Executive Branch the authority provided in the Constitution to legislate in the area of combating terrorism for the purpose of replacing the corresponding legislation. Accordingly, the following legislative decrees, with the standing and force of law, were adopted, and are attached to this report as annex 2:

- Legislative Decree No. 921 of 18 January 2003, which establishes the legal regime for life imprisonment in domestic law and the maximum sentence for the crimes covered by articles 2 and 3, paragraphs (b) and (c), 4, 5, and 9 of Decree-Law No. 25475.

- Legislative Decree No. 922 of 12 February 2003, which, in conformity with Constitutional Court decision No. 010-2002-AI/TC, invalidates the procedures for trying the offence of treason against the nation and also establishes rules for the applicable criminal procedure.

- Legislative Decree No. 923 of 20 February 2003, which strengthens the organization and operation of State defence in terrorism offences.

- Legislative Decree No. 924 of 20 February 2003, which adds a paragraph to article 316 of the Criminal Code on expressing support for terrorism.

- Legislative Decree No. 925 of 20 February 2003, on effective collaboration in combating terrorism.

- Legislative Decree No. 926 of 20 February 2003, on the invalidation of trials for the crime of terrorism conducted before judges and prosecutors whose identities were kept secret and where the right of challenge had been denied.

- Legislative Decree No. 927, on criminal enforcement for crimes of terrorism.

Declaring the aforementioned laws unconstitutional has had no negative impact on the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), as the purpose was to repeal the legal provisions which violated the Political Constitution of Peru in substance and form, as well as international human rights standards. By rectifying this situation, national legislation to combat terrorism has been improved and brought into line with international human rights standards.

In Peru, the process of adapting domestic laws to the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and the 12 international conventions in the area to which Peru is party is continuing to move forward.

As part of that effort, we will soon receive assistance from the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the Inter-American Committee to Combat Terrorism. Those institutions will conduct a technical assistance programme on international instruments against terrorism in Lima with the participation of officials from the various Government departments involved in one form or another with combating terrorism.

As a result of this programme, Peru hopes to complete the process of adapting its domestic legislation to its international obligations in that area, thereby reaffirming its commitment to combating terrorism.

Therefore, the Government of Peru would welcome the participation of a Committee expert in the workshop to be held as part of the aforementioned technical assistance programme, to make a presentation on the content and scope of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on combating terrorism and the work that the Committee is doing.

The Government of Peru will keep the Committee informed of its progress in this process in the coming months.

I take this opportunity to convey to you the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Marco **Balarezo**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2003/897

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 23 April 2003 (S/2003/464).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from the Netherlands submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52457 (E) 021003

Annex

Letter dated 11 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

On the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith to you the third report of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Counter-Terrorism Committee submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate the great appreciation of the Netherlands Government for the close cooperation with the Committee and to reaffirm our commitment to providing the Committee with any additional information that the Committee deems necessary or may request.

(*Signed*) Dirk Jan **van den Berg**
Ambassador

Enclosure

Third report on the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1373

Question 1.2

The Crimes of Terrorism Bill is currently before the Dutch Parliament. It will be discussed at a meeting on 8 September with representatives of the House of Representatives of the States General. A full session of the House of Representatives will then debate the Bill, probably in October of this year. Thereafter the Bill will still need to be approved by the Senate. It is expected to come into force in mid-2004.

Question 1.3

Section 140a of the Crimes of Terrorism Bill would make it an offence to be a member of a terrorist organisation. In addition, the Dutch government proposed additional counter-terrorism measures on 24 June. One of these measures is the banning of organisations included on international lists of terrorist organisations, such as the EU list attached to EU regulation 2580/2001. The proposals will be discussed with the Dutch Parliament on 30 September.

Question 1.4

The drafts of the legislation implementing the nine remaining UN conventions are expected to be finalised this year, after which they can be presented to the Advisory Council and then brought before Parliament. Dutch lawyers specialised in legislation are helping to expedite this process. Depending on the rate of progress, the implementing legislation for all the remaining UN conventions may enter into force in the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba at the beginning of 2004.

Question 1.5

Besides the CTC, the Netherlands reports to the UN Sanctions Committee on the implementation of resolutions 1267 and 1390 concerning sanctions against persons and organisations associated with the Taliban and/or Al-Qaida. It also reports to the OECD's Financial Action Task Force on the effectiveness of the measures built into its financial system to counteract terrorist financing. The Netherlands will make the reports in question available to the CTC, as well as any future reports that may be relevant to its work.

Question 2.1

The Netherlands appreciates the important role performed by the CTC as a clearing house for technical assistance to UN member states in implementing anti-terrorism legislation and UN anti-terrorism conventions. The Netherlands remains ready to assist the CTC in this task and will consider requests by the CTC for technical assistance to third countries on a case-by-case basis.

Question 2.2

The Netherlands compliments the CTC on its communication and information policies which enable UN member states to keep informed of its work, and make assistance and advice readily available.

Question 2.4

The Netherlands is currently investigating ways of providing technical counter-terrorism assistance on a bilateral basis to third countries. The Netherlands will inform the CTC of any specific programme as it becomes operational.

United Nations S/2003/898

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President on Liberia, including its resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, and the 27 August 2003 Statement by its President (S/PRST/2003/14), and other relevant resolutions and statements,

Expressing its utmost concern at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout Liberia, in particular the increase in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Stressing the urgent need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Liberian population,

Deploring all violations of human rights, particularly atrocities against civilian populations, including widespread sexual violence against women and children,

Expressing also its deep concern at the limited access of humanitarian workers to populations in need, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and stressing the need for the continued operation of United Nations and other agencies' relief operations, as well as promotion and monitoring of human rights,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to safeguard the welfare and security of humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel in accordance with applicable rules and principles of international law, and recalling in this regard its resolution 1502 (2003),

Mindful of the need for accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and urging the transitional government once established to ensure that the protection of human rights and the establishment of a state based on the rule of law and of an independent judiciary are among its highest priorities,

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), particularly organization Chairman and President of Ghana John Kufuor, Executive Secretary Mohammed Ibn Chambas, and mediator General Abdulsalami Abubakar, as well as those of Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo, to bring peace to Liberia, and *recognizing* the critically important role they continue to play in the Liberia peace process,

Welcoming the continued support of the African Union (AU) for the leadership role of ECOWAS in the peace process in Liberia, in particular the appointment of an

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AU Special Envoy for Liberia, and further encouraging the AU to continue to support the peace process through close collaboration and coordination with ECOWAS and the United Nations,

Commending the rapid and professional deployment of the ECOWAS Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL) forces to Liberia, pursuant to its resolution 1497 (2003), as well as Member States which have assisted ECOWAS in its efforts, and stressing the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate with ECOMIL forces in Liberia,

Noting that lasting stability in Liberia will depend on peace in the subregion, and emphasizing the importance of cooperation among the countries of the subregion to this end, as well as the need for coordination of United Nations efforts to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the subregion,

Gravely concerned by the use of child soldiers by armed rebel militias, government forces, and other militias,

Reaffirming its support, as stated in its Statement by its President on 27 August 2003 (S/PRST/2003/14), for the Comprehensive Peace Agreement reached by Liberia's Government, rebel groups, political parties, and civil society leaders in Accra, Ghana on 18 August 2003, and the Liberian ceasefire agreement, signed in Accra, 17 June 2003,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the ceasefire agreement rests with the parties, and urging the parties to move forward with implementation of these agreements immediately in order to ensure the peaceful formation of a transitional government by 14 October 2003,

Welcoming the 11 August 2003 resignation and departure of former Liberian President Charles Taylor from Liberia, and the peaceful transfer of power from Mr. Taylor,

Stressing the importance of the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC), as provided for by the 17 June ceasefire agreement, to ensuring peace in Liberia, and urging all parties to establish this body as quickly as possible,

Recalling the framework for establishment of a longer-term United Nations stabilization force to relieve the ECOMIL forces, as set out in resolution 1497 (2003),

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 11 September 2003 (S/2003/875) and its recommendations,

Taking note also of the intention of the Secretary-General to terminate the mandate of the United Nations Office in Liberia (UNOL), as indicated in his letter dated 16 September 2003 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/899),

Taking note also of the intention of the Secretary-General to transfer the major functions performed by UNOL to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), together with staff of UNOL, as appropriate,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, to stability in the West Africa subregion, and to the peace process for Liberia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the stabilization force called for in resolution 1497 (2003), for a period of 12 months, and requests the Secretary-General to transfer authority from the ECOWAS-led ECOMIL forces to UNMIL on 1 October 2003, and further decides that UNMIL will consist of up to 15,000 United Nations military personnel, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers, including formed units to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Liberia, and the appropriate civilian component;

2. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of his Special Representative for Liberia to direct the operations of UNMIL and coordinate all United Nations activities in Liberia;

3. *Decides* that UNMIL shall have the following mandate:

Support for Implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement:

(a) to observe and monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and investigate violations of the ceasefire;

(b) to establish and maintain continuous liaison with the field headquarters of all the parties' military forces;

(c) to assist in the development of cantonment sites and to provide security at these sites;

(d) to observe and monitor disengagement and cantonment of military forces of all the parties;

(e) to support the work of the JMC;

(f) to develop, as soon as possible, preferably within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, in cooperation with the JMC, relevant international financial institutions, international development organizations, and donor nations, an action plan for the overall implementation of a disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, and repatriation (DDRR) programme for all armed parties; with particular attention to the special needs of child combatants and women; and addressing the inclusion of non-Liberian combatants;

(g) to carry out voluntary disarmament and to collect and destroy weapons and ammunition as part of an organized DDRR programme;

(h) to liase with the JMC and to advise on the implementation of its functions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the ceasefire agreement;

(i) to provide security at key government installations, in particular ports, airports, and other vital infrastructure;

Protection of United Nations Staff, Facilities and Civilians:

(j) to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, without prejudice to the efforts of the government, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities;

Support for Humanitarian and Human Rights Assistance:

(k) to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, including by helping to establish the necessary security conditions;

(l) to contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Liberia, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including refugees, returning refugees and internally displaced persons, women, children, and demobilized child soldiers, within UNMIL's capabilities and under acceptable security conditions, in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations, governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations;

(m) to ensure an adequate human rights presence, capacity and expertise within UNMIL to carry out human rights promotion, protection, and monitoring activities;

Support for Security Reform:

(n) to assist the transitional government of Liberia in monitoring and restructuring the police force of Liberia, consistent with democratic policing, to develop a civilian police training programme, and to otherwise assist in the training of civilian police, in cooperation with ECOWAS, international organizations, and interested States;

(o) to assist the transitional government in the formation of a new and restructured Liberian military in cooperation with ECOWAS, international organizations and interested States;

Support for Implementation of the Peace Process:

(p) to assist the transitional Government, in conjunction with ECOWAS and other international partners, in reestablishment of national authority throughout the country, including the establishment of a functioning administrative structure at both the national and local levels;

(q) to assist the transitional government in conjunction with ECOWAS and other international partners in developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework and judicial and correctional institutions;

(r) to assist the transitional government in restoring proper administration of natural resources;

(s) to assist the transitional government, in conjunction with ECOWAS and other international partners, in preparing for national elections scheduled for no later than the end of 2005;

4. *Demands* that the Liberian parties cease hostilities throughout Liberia and fulfil their obligations under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the ceasefire agreement, including cooperation in the formation of the JMC as established under the ceasefire agreement;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNMIL, including through ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel, throughout Liberia;

6. *Encourages* UNMIL, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to support the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

7. *Requests* the Liberian Government to conclude a status-of-force agreement with the Secretary-General within 30 days of adoption of this resolution, and notes that pending the conclusion of such an agreement the model status-of-force agreement dated 9 October 1990 (A/45/594) shall apply provisionally;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of the protection of children in armed conflict, in accordance with its resolution 1379 (2001) and related resolutions;

10. *Demands* that all parties cease all use of child soldiers, that all parties cease all human rights violations and atrocities against the Liberia population, and stresses the need to bring to justice those responsible;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations and post-conflict peace-building in accordance with resolution 1325 (2000), recalls the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, and encourages UNMIL as well as the Liberian parties to actively address these issues;

12. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 (a) and 5 (b) of resolution 1343 (2001) shall not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use by UNMIL;

13. *Reiterates* its demand that all States in the region cease military support for armed groups in neighbouring countries, take action to prevent armed individuals and groups from using their territory to prepare and commit attacks on neighbouring countries and refrain from any actions that might contribute to further destabilization of the situation in the region, and declares its readiness to consider, if necessary, ways of promoting compliance with this demand;

14. *Calls upon* the transitional government to restore fully Liberia's relations with its neighbours and to normalize Liberia's relations with the international community;

15. *Calls on* the international community to consider how it might help future economic development in Liberia aimed at achieving long-term stability in Liberia and improving the welfare of its people;

16. *Stresses* the need for an effective public information capacity, including the establishment as necessary of United Nations radio stations to promote understanding of the peace process and the role of UNMIL among local communities and the parties;

17. *Calls on* the Liberian parties to engage for the purpose of addressing the question of DDRR on an urgent basis and urges the parties, in particular the transitional government of Liberia, and rebel groups Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL), to work closely with UNMIL, the JMC, relevant assistance organizations, and donor nations, in the implementation of a DDRR programme;

18. *Calls on* the international donor community to provide assistance for the implementation of a DDRR programme, and sustained international assistance to the peace process, and to contribute to consolidated humanitarian appeals;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide regular updates, including a formal report every 90 days to the Council on the progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and this resolution, including the implementation of UNMIL's mandate;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2003/899

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 16 September 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

You will recall that, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, the Security Council endorsed my intention to establish the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL). That first United Nations post-conflict peace-building support office was established on 1 November 1997. It was tasked primarily with assisting the Government in consolidating peace following the election of President Charles Taylor in the July 1997 multiparty elections.

With the full support of the Security Council, UNOL facilitated the promotion of national reconciliation and good governance and helped mobilize international support for the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes. In the most recent period, UNOL worked to fulfil the terms of a revised mandate, approved by the Security Council on 23 April 2003 (see S/2003/469), which had been previously agreed with the Government of Liberia. Under the terms of that revised mandate, and in addition to its initial tasks, UNOL was to focus on assisting the Government of Liberia in addressing its expressed capacity needs in the areas of human rights and the conduct of elections, as well as on developing a peace-building strategy integrating political objectives, programme assistance and human rights considerations.

However, as the Security Council is aware, the peace-building efforts of UNOL were seriously hindered by the inability of the Government and opposition party leaders to resolve their differences over key issues of governance. Meanwhile, the promotion of national reconciliation was undermined by systematic abuses of human rights, the exclusion and harassment of political opponents and the absence of security sector reform. These elements contributed to the resumption of civil war in Liberia, prompting the international community to call on the warring parties to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

On 8 July 2003, as fighting between Government forces and various warring factions intensified and humanitarian tragedy threatened, I informed the Security Council that I had decided to appoint Jacques Paul Klein my Special Representative for Liberia (see S/2003/695). He was entrusted with the task of coordinating the activities of the United Nations agencies in Liberia and supporting the emerging transitional arrangements. In a further letter to your predecessor, of 29 July 2003, I outlined a three-phased deployment of international troops to Liberia, leading to a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation (see S/2003/769). I also

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indicated that, in view of the appointment of Mr. Klein, and the envisaged establishment of a United Nations operation in Liberia, the mandate of UNOL would naturally have to be terminated.

Since that time the situation in Liberia has developed rapidly. On 1 August 2003 the Security Council adopted resolution 1497 (2003), authorizing the establishment of a multinational force in Liberia and declaring its readiness to establish a follow-on United Nations stabilization force to be deployed no later than 1 October 2003. Moreover, as the Council is aware, on 18 August 2003 the Liberian parties signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra. By that Agreement, the parties requested the United Nations to deploy a force to Liberia under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to support the National Transitional Government of Liberia and assist in the implementation of the Agreement. With the subsequent deployment of the Economic Community of West African States Mission in Liberia, the security situation in the country has improved.

In the light of these developments, and as we prepare for the establishment of a United Nations mission in Liberia, as envisaged under resolution 1497 (2003), I have decided to terminate the mandate of UNOL. It is my intention to bring to a close the operations of the Peace-building Office as soon as the Security Council authorizes the deployment of the proposed peacekeeping mission. As indicated in my current report on Liberia before the Council (S/2003/875 of 11 September 2003), the major functions performed by UNOL will be transferred to the new United Nations operation in Liberia, together with staff of the Office, as appropriate.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

United Nations S/2003/900

Security Council

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18 September 2003
English
Original: French

Please recycle

Letter dated 17 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request you to organize a meeting between the Security Council and His Excellency Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye, President of the Republic of Burundi, who will be in New York from 21 to 27 September 2003.

The Dar-es-Salaam talks between the Transitional Government and Pierre Nkurunziza's Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie-Front de défense de la démocratie (CNDD-FDD), which preceded the twenty-second regional summit meeting on Burundi of 15 December 2002, demonstrated that certain demands are posing serious threats to the laboriously negotiated Arusha Agreement on peace and national reconciliation, which contains political commitments which will help safeguard social stability.

The President of Burundi would like to review this situation with the Council and discuss the future prospects for the Burundi peace process at a meeting with a format to be decided by you.

I should like this letter to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-52351 (E) 180903 180903

United Nations S/2003/901

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2003

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 4831st meeting, held on 19 September 2003, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote.

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United Nations S/2003/902

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 19 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as the Representative of the current Chairperson of the African Union, I have the honour to request that Mr. Alpha Omar Konaré, Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, be invited to attend the briefing of the Security Council by Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye, President of Burundi, to be held in New York on 22 September 2003, in accordance with rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

(*Signed*) Filipe **Chidumo**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations
Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union

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United Nations S/2003/903

Security Council

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22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 10 April 2003 (S/2003/434) and its annex, transmitting a report from the Gambia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Gambia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 17 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/904

Security Council

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22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 3 March 2003 (S/2003/278) and its annex, transmitting a report from Sierra Leone submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Sierra Leone has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 12 November 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/905

Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 15 April 2003 (S/2003/487) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Nepal submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Nepal has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 17 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/906

Security Council

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22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 April 2003 (S/2003/485) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Belize submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Belize has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 17 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/907

Security Council

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22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 April 2003 (S/2003/481) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Fiji submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Fiji has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 17 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52902 (E) 300903

United Nations S/2003/908

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 March 2003 (S/2003/384) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Kenya submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Kenya has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 27 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52909 (E) 300903

United Nations S/2003/909

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 21 April 2003 (S/2003/494) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Namibia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Namibia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 27 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52915 (E) 300903

United Nations S/2003/910

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2003 (S/2002/886) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Kuwait submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Kuwait has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 12 November 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/911

Security Council

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22 September 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 September 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 March 2003 (S/2003/383) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from the Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully, with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 12 November 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-52934 (E) 300903